

The elegy of Gaiter continued, but there were rumors of negotiations for the surrender of the remainder of the garrison. The steamer Canada and Edinburgh arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

The Convention have just got through preparing the first copy for the printer, of a Provisional Constitution. Its title is—*Provisional Constitution for the Provisional Government of the State of Tennessee*.

of the Confederate States of America, follows in the main the Constitution of the Union. The preamble reads as follows:

We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoke the favor of Almighty God to

in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, to continue one year, from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, or whichever shall first occur.

The Seventh Section, first Article, is as follows:—
The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States is hereby prohibited, and Congress is required to pass laws to enforce this prohibition.

Article Second.—Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

Article Fourth of the third clause of the second section says:—

A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found; and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of slave; and all costs and expenses

shall be made to the party by the State
which such abduction or rescue shall take
place.

Article Sixth of the second clause says:
The Government hereby instituted shall take
immediate steps for the settlement of all in-
terests between the States, communities, and in-
dividuals.

to the common property, common liabilities

The tariff clause provides that the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Govern-

All the other portions of the Constitution are almost identical with the Constitution of the United States.

It is a singular fact, says a St. Louis paper, that on a certain portion of the Illinois prairies, corn is being used as fuel in lieu of coal, and is found an excellent substitute.

New RAILWAY.—Notice has been given that application will be made to the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining a charter for a railway from the city of New York to the city of Albany.

ture, for an act to incorporate a company for the construction of a railway from some point at or near Montreal to the city of Ottawa and thence by the way of Arnprior to some point on Lake Huron, at or near French River under the name of the Canada Central Railway Company.

Mr. Oglo R. Gowan, M. P. P., writing to the *Minickville Chronicle*, denies that he has been appointed to the Registratorship of Greenville. He has not been offered the office, and would not accept it if offered. He has, however, "pressed the Governor

"THE ORANGE ADDRESS.—The *British Herald* makes the following announcement: "We have much gratification in announcing we have just received authentic information."

that in spite of the predictions of malicious opponents, and of portions of the Canadian Press the Orange address has been magnanimously received by Her Majesty through the hands of the Grand Master of British North America, the Hon. John Dillwyn Cartwright.

"The Grand Master, when last heard from was about to proceed to Ireland by special invitation to attend banquets to be given in Dublin and Belfast—the latter by the constituent committees of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the former by the Grand Lodge of Dublin."

The reception of an *Opanga* address has not been found 'embarrassing' to our integrity and gracious Sovereign, though it was the little Duke."

Q The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"I write against the Grand Trunk Company, the managers of Alfred, Marquis of..."

the instance of Andrew Morrison, of Great Britain, for the sum of two million pounds was issued yesterday. It is returnable on the 25th instant. Messrs. A. & W. Robertson appear for Mr. Morrison, who doubt represents the English bond-holders. The writ issued at the instance of the Bank of England.

ings and Glynn against the company were returned yesterday. As no appearance was put in by the company's solicitors in Montreal, it is likely they will go by default."

✶ The Louisville Journal reminds Louisville that the grows a sugar crop worth \$35,000,000 a year, that the United States

sums the whole of that sugar, protecting it a duty of twenty-four per cent; that this protection is afforded against the interests of the North, by the generosity of the whole nation. The *Journal* says that discussion will bring better and instant ruin on the sugar interests, and that the value of ten thousand times without

given wealth to thousands of families will
abandoned.

The Fugitive Anderson.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY.

John Anderson was born in the year 1831, in Howard County, state of Missouri. His mother was the daughter of one Barton, a carpenter, who lived on a small farm near Fayette. His father was a slaveholder, and he was a slave on board a steamer, which called at the Missouri, but made his escape to South America while Anderson was yet young. His mother remained with Barton till Anderson was seven years old, when she and her master were killed by a quarrel. Young Anderson was raised by Mrs. Barton, of whom he speaks highly. He was brought up on the farm, and in process of time gained such a knowledge of farming that he undertook its management. Tobacco, wheat, and corn are the principal crops in that part of Missouri, and a sufficient quantity of stock is kept by every farmer.

Anderson acquired great proficiency in running, jumping, and other athletic amusements, usually practiced by the slaves in the evening, which afterwards proved of great service to him. The slaves are allowed a week's holiday at Christmas, when from Anderson's account they seem to spend pleasantly during this holiday season, they frequently met in the evening to sing and dance. Anderson, however, never delighted in dancing, not thinking it a proper amusement. Many of the slaves grew tobacco, &c., on their own account, and in this way took acquired sufficient means to purchase their freedom.

Anderson is a Free Will Baptist by profession, and was a regular attendant on the services of that denomination. He never heard any ministers denouncing slavery. Any who would do so would not be allowed to preach. When about twenty years of age he was married by a Free Will Baptist minister to a slave, the property of one Brown, who resided two miles from Barton's. After Mrs. Barton's death Barton and Anderson had a dispute, which ended in his being sold to one McDonald, who lived in Glasgow, thirty miles from Fayette. Being thus separated from his wife, Anderson was much discontented, and from this time he watched for an opportunity to make his escape to Canada, of which he had frequently thought before. McDonald, who was a harder task-master than Barton, to prevent Anderson from going to see his wife, selected one for him from among his own slaves, but Anderson would not become a party to so dishonorable an arrangement. For his wife he always entertained great affection.

In September, 1853, when he had been about two months with McDonald, he made his escape. McDonald was at the church, investigating the case of a slave having been whipped to death, when Anderson rode off on one of his master's mules to a branch of the Missouri, at a point where there was a ferry. The ferryman being under orders to prevent all slaves who had no passes from crossing, asked Anderson for his pass. Anderson replied that he did not require one, but the ferryman would not allow him to go over. Riding back with the mule into the woods, he remained there till it was evening when he returned to the river. He was on the point of seizing the boat that was lying on the bank, when some one appearing, he was compelled to retreat into the woods, where he lay till within two hours of day break. He then ventured once more to the bank, and secured a skiff without arms, lying by the river. He supplied himself with a piece of bark, and using this as a paddle, he got across the stream. He had now for the first time been in a boat. He then repaired to the house of his father-in-law, who was a free man and a barber by trade, and from him he obtained some refreshment. His father-in-law being told that he was on his way to Canada, offered Anderson a pistol which he refused. He next visited his wife and child, and affectionately bidding them farewell he went on his way, determined to obtain his freedom, which from his youth he seems to have considered his inherent birthright. He had formed the resolve to sacrifice his liberty only with his life.

It was about noon on the second day after his leaving McDonald, that a man named Digges met him and asked him for his pass. When Anderson said he had no pass, Digges with slaves chained him, and in the conflict that ensued Digges was wounded and Anderson escaped uninjured. About a week after his adventure with Digges, Anderson found shelter for the night in a barn, where he met a colored boy, from whom he purchased some provisions. This boy told him that his sister had been sold by his master about a week before. At this Anderson's generous heart was moved, and by way of retaliation he determined to run away with one of the horses. But while he was endeavoring to carry out his purpose the farmer shouted his horse and pursued Anderson, who escaped to a field where the man could not reach him. Anderson, however, was fired at, but sustained no damage. He usually travelled by night, and got what rest he could by day. He suffered much from want of food, sometimes not eating any for several days, and often he had to content himself with corn, hazel nuts, pawpaws or raw potatoes. A dollar and a half was all the money he had when he started on his perilous journey, and of this he never spent any except when compelled to do so by extreme hunger.

One day while resting himself by the way side a man on horseback rode up and attempted to capture him, but Anderson fled to a neighboring field and found protection among the stalks of corn. In the evening he came back to the public road and observed a fire in the woods not far distant. Imagining that some people were engaged hunting corn, he went to the spot, and discovered the man who had attempted to catch him during the day was lying in wait. Seeing at once that this was one of the numerous expedients resorted to by slave pursuers, he took to flight, and afterwards carefully avoided falling into any such traps.

Impelled by necessity to resort to any expedient to satisfy the cravings of hunger, he one day entered a farm-house by the kitchen door and finding some salt that was at hand he put it in his pocket and walked out, meeting none of the inmates. He next came to a farm-yard, where he captured three chickens and then repaired to the woods that were close by. Lighting a fire he cooked two of them, but had scarcely finished the second when he heard some footsteps, and naturally thinking that the owner of the chickens was in pursuit of him he made his way out of the woods with the other chicken in his hand as soon as possible. The chicken served him for two days. Near Mississippi Village he met with a colored man and gave him ten cents to buy some crackers for him. This man, in whom Anderson placed little confidence, after some delay brought him the crackers, which he greedily devoured. He then pursued the Mississippi by night, using for that purpose a boat which he found near the river and keeping clear of the ferry for fear of detection. It was now Saturday night, and about two weeks since he had

Donald, and he had reached the free State of Illinois, but from the attempt made to capture him in that State, he was convinced that he was almost in as much danger there as he had been in Missouri.

On Sunday night he went into the house of a white man, an Englishman, who gave him a good supper and a bed. He was prevented from sleeping for some time, having his suspicions excited by a gun which he saw in the room, thinking it might be used for overcoming such subjects as himself. As yet he reposed no confidence in any man, and distrusted equally all he saw. Weariness at last overcame his terror, and on waking in the morning he found himself much refreshed. His entertainer lent him a razor by which he was enabled to indulge in the luxury of a shave. Having got breakfast and after the good-hearted Englishman had prevailed on him to take some bread and apples in his pocket, John again set out with renewed spirits. He soon met some men on horseback, who asked him for his pass, but he pretended to be free. The men, disbelieving him, pursued him, but Anderson was too expert for them, and made his escape to a hill, the women calling, as he passed. In the evening he found himself in a small river, where he saw a canoe sunk. Seeing a dog come down from him he retreated into the woods, and struck another river. Here he observed in boat, crossing, but being afraid that his liberty might be endangered if he attempted to pass that way, he went back again into the bush. Having by this time convinced that the Englishman had given him, and having a keen appetite he made an attempt to capture some chickens, but was unsuccessful. He came upon a white man's house, into which he entered and pretended he had lost his way. Here he got his breakfast and bought a loaf of bread from the housewife for ten cents. The farmer promised to direct him, but when they were but a few yards from the house, Anderson perceiving the man was leading him back and seeing his own case becoming more and more desperate, he fled. After two days he struck a branch of the Illinois river which he crossed, and after proceeding some distance he came to a railway track with the use of which he was acquainted. He next came to Bloomington where he obtained some provisions. He avoided himself of the railway track for a short distance north of Bloomington. Confused and bewildered he met a man who promised him a ride if he would help him with his cow. Anderson consented to do so, and rode with this man to a certain village when he was requested to leave. After leaving the village Anderson again encountered him and accompanied him notwithstanding his attempt to shoot him. At this man's house he got his supper and a bed, and started early next morning before breakfast. Through some villages which he passed every one looked on him as a curiosity on account of his travel-stained condition, the children running to the doors to stare at him. In one farmhouse which he entered he had purchased a loaf of bread, when a man came in at whom Anderson took fright and ran out, the housewife after him, telling him he had better pay her the ten cents, which he did while standing by a fence after he had collected himself. Overtaking some teams that were on the road to Rock Island, he got on one of them and reached that city by daylight. Here he hired himself to a barber, though he was quite unskilled in the art of shaving. Remaining in that city two days, he went to Chicago, the Abolition Society paying his fare. It is pleasing to note the existence, so near the seat of slavery, of such a society, always ready to assist the oppressed in asserting their freedom. In Chicago he lived with a barber, but remained there only three weeks, when he left for Windsor, being advised by his master to do so. During his stay in Windsor, where he got employment as a laborer, he wrote twice to his wife, but she suspects the letters were opened. A reply was received stating that his wife was in Detroit, and asking him to go over for her. This letter was probably penned by some slave-catcher. Anderson submitted the matter to a friend who told him not to comply with the request, for there was likely some evil lurking under it. It was about the beginning of November, 1853, when he reached Windsor, about six weeks after he had made his escape from his master in Missouri. He worked as a plasterer at Hamilton and Caladonia, and at the time of arrest by Matthews, was engaged making udder bags. After being discharged he went to Simcoe, where he was again arrested and brought before Matthews, who thought that he had "had the evidence against him nicely fixed up." Anderson says, "he never knew that there was so much law in the world as he has found in Canada."

Lord Palmerston on the Anderson Case.

HAVILAH, Feb. 22, 1861.—The steamship *America*, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 19th inst., via Queenstown on the evening of the 10th, arrived at this port at noon, and sailed at three p. m. for Boston.

The *America* has £34,805 in specie on freight.

In Parliament Lord Palmerston stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor General of Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was, therefore, no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a *habeas corpus* writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence River was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder or a crime against the laws of England. No English jury would convict Anderson of murder, and the claim was not, likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of £3,000,000 was all awarded at an above 98 1/2 per cent., which was the minimum fixed by the Government. The total bids reached £13,000,000.

A prospectus is issued of a Jamaica cotton growing company.

The Bank of England are agreed to the Government proposition of reducing the allowance of the bank for the management of the national debt. The Government payment is reduced by £50,000 per annum.

The telegraph cable from Attendi to Corfu has been safely submerged.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says:—"I have heard in the city of a curious invention, which concerns alkali, sulphuric acid, and the scientific. It is the manufacture of a 'white' gunpowder. It is composed of yellow prussiate of potash, chloride of potassium, sulphur, crystallized sugar, and brimstone. It possesses superior qualities over the black powder, being quicker and more powerful in its action, and not so liable to be added to it, it is without any dangerous quality. It has just been patented."

Now Advertisements.

Spokane Up—Chicago & Trent.
Baltimore & New York—H. Thompson.
Delaware Property for Sale—Shepherd & Wenz.
Ram Lamb & Cattle—Robt. Oldland.
Wrapping Paper—New Era Office.
For Sale or Let—John C. Cresswell.
Office: 100 N. 2nd St.—Thomas Kelly.

Transit Time—Newmarket.

Moving South.
Express Train do, 8.40 a. m.
Mail Train do, 8.55 p. m.
Moving North.
Mail Train do, 9.10 a. m.
Express Train do, 8.55 p. m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 1, 1861.
General Summary.

King Township Council meets to-day, at Kettleby, as a board of License Inspectors, also, for the transaction of general business.

Mr. David S. Phillips, Yonge Street, raised, during the past year, on three and a half acres, 200 bushels of Oats—weighing 53 pounds per bushel. Who can beat this?

North Guilford Council meets at Hiram Moore's Hotel one week from to-morrow (March 5th) at 2 o'clock p. m. We understand it is a special meeting.

By proclamation in the *Ontario Gazette*, the Legislature is summoned for the dispatch of business on the 16th instant. The organ at Toronto thinks "this will give time to close the debate on the address before the Easter holidays." Astonishing, truly.

We regret to learn that the unfortunate young man, recently found drowned in the Toronto Bay, named G. A. Howard, was a brother of Mr. T. E. Howard, Merchant, Sharon. Nothing was added before the Coroner's Inquest to throw any light on the manner by which deceased met his death.

The Council, if they have the power, should pass a By-law compelling parties to fence their horses while standing upon the streets. Yesterday a team, with eight attached, started off through Main Street at a gallop, by neglect of this kind, endangering the lives of pedestrians—and particularly of small children.

The Examination of the Newmarket District School takes place on Monday next—commencing at 9 a. m. We hope parents and guardians attending to the School will feel sufficient interest in the progress and welfare of the scholars, to encourage them by their presence on the occasion. Such a course would also prove of great satisfaction to the teachers.

From reliable accounts received from the United States, we learn a plot was concocted at Baltimore, to assassinate the President elect of the neighboring Republic, while on his way to Washington. His unexpected and concealed departure from that city, frustrated the intentions of his adversaries. Geo. Scott is said to have caused the plot to be discovered, by the formation of a secret police force.

The Grey Election!

The Opposition Victorious!

Purdy Elected—Morrison Defeated!

As was predicted, notwithstanding ministerial patronage and influence, the Solicitor General has been beaten, and the men of the people, Mr. Purdy, triumphantly returned to represent the above constituency. His majority over Morrison was 250, and over Govan, 355. The *Leader* of yesterday says—"we do not pretend to conceal that the Ministry, in the person of one of their members, have received a vote of want of confidence from Grey." "But" says he, Grey is not United Canada." The *Leader* should remember this is the third time their pet has been defeated.

Newmarket Council.

The above Council met at the Court House, on Monday evening last. All the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed, after which a communication was received from Mr. R. Brodie, declining the appointment of Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Trent presented petitions for tavern licenses to be granted to Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. Dreleford and Mr. Mosler.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Boulbee the surties were accepted, and the Treasurer instructed to grant the licenses on the payment of the sum set forth in the By-law in that case made and provided.

Mr. Trent moved, seconded by Mr. Boulbee—"That Messrs. Boulbee, Smith and the mover be a committee to ascertain the most desirable site for, and the probable cost of, a Town Hall, suitable for the requirements of the village;—also, the best way of raising funds for said purpose and report to this Council, so that a By-law may be laid before the rate-payers for their approval."—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Trent, seconded by Mr. Boulbee, the resignation of Mr. Brodie, was accepted.

An account, amounting to about \$2, from Dr. Bentley, for oil, &c., furnished fire department, was presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Trent gave notice, that at next meeting of Council he would introduce a By-law to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Engineer, in place of Mr. Brodie, resigned. Also, a By-law to amend the one now in force with regard to Dogs.

Mr. Boulbee moved, that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the By-law introduced and read a first time last meeting, for the appointment of certain Village Officers.—Carried.

Mr. Smith in the chair.

On the first and second evenings found Mr. Sutherland in the village. The Council had always found him ready to treat every member with proper respect. How many electors went to see the books? No one except at election time. Mr. Sutherland, too, was always ready to give information, and attend to the duties of the office in the Clerk's absence. He (Mr. S.) would like to know who would keep an office open for the public when they paid? He believed in retaining an officer as long as possible who properly discharged his duties. But, of course, it was all done for a political purpose.

Mr. Boulbee said the action he had taken in this matter was prompted by no motives other than public convenience. He denied being influenced by any such feelings as Mr. Sutherland had attributed to him; and if Mr. Sutherland would remove his office in the village he would readily vote for him to retain the situation.

Mr. Trent did not know by what right Mr. Sutherland impugned the motives of members of this Council. Whenever he found himself in the situation of a "man in a position" (had he (Mr. T.) a mind to retaliate, he could say that that gentleman was now judging others by what he himself had done.

Mr. Sutherland—But you said, Mr. Sutherland—Name, name.

Mr. Sutherland—Myself, with regard to the Treasurer.

Mr. Sutherland—It was well known that Mr. Trent was in his employ at the time, and it was thought best under the circumstances to remove him. Mr. Trent knew better, and should not, therefore, charge him with acting from political motives.

Mr. Trent—I was not in your employ; but you pushed the matter through in one night, thinking to affect me.

Mr. Hunter said he did not wish to refer to the past in regard to this matter; but the real fact was Mr. Trent was removed after he left Mr. Sutherland's employ, as the Minutes of the Council would show—and the By-law was pushed through in one evening, being a case of great emergency. He recollected perfectly well, the whole matter.

A large amount of Clergy letters money was likely to remain in the Treasurer's hands for some time—this was the hurry.

Mr. Trent then found the minutes of Council meeting relating to the matter, and read that Mr. Sutherland was the mover at every stage of the By-law. A good deal of desultory conversation followed.

Dr. Hunter Continued—At that time the office was divided, and when the By-law referred to was under consideration, it was urged on the plea of economy; but ever since the office had been combined, it had cost the Municipality more. He believed it would be advantageous to have the office in the village and would support the motion Mr. Boulbee had made.

Mr. Irving, the Clerk, at this stage of the proceedings, asked leave to make a few remarks. Leave granted, and Mr. Irving proceeded to say, there was rather a singular coincidence between the action now taken and the one by which he was appointed; and although the reason assigned for combining the office was economy, there had only been a difference of 55.

Dr. Hunter—You took per centages besides, which made it up.

Mr. Irving—Yes; this 2 1/2 per cent was allowable by law, and he took it and appropriated it to his own use. Mr. Trent might have done the same. It was true he was not much in the village to learn public feeling with regard to the location of the office; but he had heard no complaints. He had endeavored to furnish all parties with such information as was in his power; and he was glad this was not denied. With regard to having an office in the village he thought it would be an unwarranted expenditure on his part; but he had made up his mind to retain the office at the present salary, if the Council thought proper.

Pretty sharp shooting, of a personal nature then took place between Messrs. Sutherland, Hunter, and Trent, at the conclusion of which the chairman put the motion and declared it carried.

Mr. Boulbee then moved the blank for name be filled by that of Thomas Nixon for Clerk and Treasurer.—Carried.

Mr. Boulbee moved the names of Charles Elridge and Stephen Webster for Assessors.

Mr. Sutherland opposed the appointment of two on the grounds of economy; and the others supported the motion with the view of equal justice and to obtain a better assessment than the last. The motion was finally adopted.

Mr. Boulbee moved Mr. Joseph Botsford for Collector; but at the suggestion of Mr. Sutherland the two offices of Collector and Inspector were combined and Mr. Robert Wallis appointed.

Mr. Boulbee moved Mr. Conron for Pound Keeper, which was carried.

The Committee then rose and received the Report. On the third reading of the By-law Mr. Smith opposed the clause making a change in the Clerk, but happening to leave the Court House for the time he was unable to give his views. There was no amendment moved; but on the final passing the yeas and nays were called—Yeas—Boulbee, Trent, Hunter—Nays—Smith, Sutherland.

Motion to adjourn carried unanimously.

Holland Landing Council.

The above Council held a session on the 23rd Messrs. McLeod, (Revere) Nelson, Parsons, Clark and Thorne.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed; after which the Clerk read a communication from the County Clerk, respecting non-resident land, &c.

On motion, the Council then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the By-Laws.

Committee rose and reported a By-Law to prevent furious riding or driving through the village. Also, a By-Law to protect posted bills, &c. Also, a By-Law for licensing Exhibitions, &c. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Clark, the rules of order were suspended, and the several By-Laws above mentioned were read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson seconded by Mr. Parsons, the Clerk was instructed to procure a table for the use of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Parsons, the Clerk was instructed to procure a copy of the Consolidated Statutes for the use of his office.

The Council then adjourned till the 20th of February.

[We are indebted to the Clerk, Mr. J. Kennedy, for the foregoing particulars.—Ed. Era.]

East Gwillimbury Council.

The following gentlemen were recently appointed, Township Officers in the above Municipality. It will be necessary for the parties named to qualify in their respective offices within twenty days, before commencing the term of the Peace.

Peace-Officers.

Robert Cleland, Oliver Lundy, William Kitley, James Lundy, James Conison, Robert Ross, Wm. Hafford, David Evans, Richard Sanderson, Louis Dunham, John Nichols, John Sheppard, Wm. Gross, John Hopkins, Robert Gibney, Wm. Malpas, Joseph Pegg, (Junior) and Wm. Terry.

Peace-Viewers.

Stephen Howard, John Eves, Wm. Parry, Fern Donn, David Graham, Peter Degeer, James Ross, Wm. Summerfelt, and Jacob Thompson.

Pathmasters.

James Brodie, Wm. Houser, Jacob Lundy, Wm. Graham, Judah Donn, Peter Belfry, Robert Davis, Benj. Dunham, David Evans, Robert Smith, Richard Hutt, Hy. Watson, Hy. Mosier, John Travis, John Simonds, Wm. Sumnerfelt, Wm. Terry, John Graham, (senior), William Malloy, Benjamin Cody, Edward Wright, Joseph Brannan, Israel Haines, George Brannan, James Cunningham, John Currie, Samuel Travis, David Ross, Rowland Williams, Stephen Travis, G. Stiles, Jas. Travis, Benj. Ough, Benj. Graham, Oliver Donn, Thos. Harrison, Johnathan Gilson, Reuben Powell, Robert Culverwell, Herb Lewis, Wm. Lepard, Ira Donn, A. McMillan, Oliver Williams, Peter Degeer, John Atkinson, Hans Smith, John Cole, (Jr.) Hiel Aaron, Wm. Greenwood, Robert Thompson, Aaron Tool, G. Stokes, (Jr.) Stephen Morrison, Wm. Mitchell.

W. P. Manner, Assessor; Jas. Silver, Inspector of Licenses; and Abraham Donn, Collector.

The Wilson Dinner.

During the speechifying at the Wilson dinner in Newmarket, the following pieces of poetry was read by Mr. David Wilson of Sharon, and will be read with interest by many. It would have appeared last week, had it not been mislaid:—

Reformers, long has been our theme,
It's time to act and cease to dream;
And be in Opposition.
May Brown about the trumpet blow,
Nor Adam Wilson be below,
In deeds of legislation.
Enthus Jackson, run the quill
And give the Ministry a gift.
To heal their constitution.
Our Governor's gone overboard,
Nor do we pray he be restored,
Nor his association;
For sure he has been a web,
And some like him held up his head,
And gave us lamentation.
Now we remember Baldwin's days,
And give his legislation praise.
And give in their recollection.
That they again may be restored—
When he in Council lead the board
And gave us legislation.
But now we've got another friend,
In him we really can depend—
To him we've no objection;
Now Adam be before to lead,
We know he's of the sterling breed,
Nor hears an opposition.
And him the Riding will support,
Because he is a man in court,
And in a right position.
Nor does he stumble in his cause—
He is for just and equal laws,
Nor changes his condition.
We pray that cover may be law,
When there's needful work to do.
That fears and rancid election.
Now this for Adam we'll relate—
He is a man in church and state,
And who dare raise objection?

Board of S. Trustees.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Tuesday evening last. All present but Mr. Rhinehart. Mr. Sutherland in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

The Chairman stated the first business to be brought before the Board was the fixing of the time for holding the next school examination.

After some desultory conversation, it was decided that the examination take place on Monday next.

The teacher asked whether he should close the school on Thursday afternoon, a large proportion of the scholars would probably be away to join the sleighing party of the U. S. School.

The Board finally directed that the teacher should be governed according to circumstances. If enough remained to make it worth while, he was to teach; if not the school might be closed.

The teacher called the attention of the Board to the late arrival of a large number of the scholars; and a good deal of desultory discussion followed by the Board upon the subject; they were in favor of having the teacher communicate to the scholars, that unless they were more prompt some decided step would be taken—such as closing the door at a specified time, and all arriving after that hour might return home again.

Mr. Marsden said it appeared some misunderstanding existed with regard to the assistant teacher taking charge of the library. He would ask the chairman, if he had stated to Miss Bache what would be expected of her.

Mr. Sutherland replied: His mind did not serve him exactly; but he had told Mr. Bache. It was understood by this Board, she was to attend to the library.

Resolved itself into a committee of the whole on By-Laws.

Committee rose and reported a By-Law to prevent furious riding or driving through the village. Also, a By-Law to protect posted bills, &c. Also, a By-Law for licensing Exhibitions, &c. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Clark, the rules of order were suspended, and the several By-Laws above mentioned were read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson seconded by Mr. Parsons, the Clerk was instructed to procure a table for the use of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Parsons, the Clerk was instructed to procure a copy of the Consolidated Statutes for the use of his office.

The Council then adjourned till the 20th of February.

[We are indebted to the Clerk, Mr. J. Kennedy, for the foregoing particulars.—Ed. Era.]

East Gwillimbury Council.

The following gentlemen were recently appointed, Township Officers in the above Municipality. It will be necessary for the parties named to qualify in their respective offices within twenty days, before commencing the term of the Peace.

Peace-Officers.

Robert Cleland, Oliver Lundy, William Kitley, James Lundy, James Conison, Robert Ross, Wm. Hafford, David Evans, Richard Sanderson, Louis Dunham, John Nichols, John Sheppard, Wm. Gross, John Hopkins, Robert Gibney, Wm. Malpas, Joseph Pegg, (Junior) and Wm. Terry.

Peace-Viewers.

Stephen Howard, John Eves, Wm. Parry, Fern Donn, David Graham, Peter Degeer, James Ross, Wm. Summerfelt, and Jacob Thompson.

Pathmasters.

James Brodie, Wm. Houser, Jacob Lundy, Wm. Graham, Judah Donn, Peter Belfry, Robert Davis, Benj. Dunham, David Evans, Robert Smith, Richard Hutt, Hy. Watson, Hy. Mosier, John Travis, John Simonds, Wm. Sumnerfelt, Wm. Terry, John Graham, (senior), William Malloy, Benjamin Cody, Edward Wright, Joseph Brannan, Israel Haines, George Brannan, James Cunningham, John Currie, Samuel Travis, David Ross, Rowland Williams, Stephen Travis, G. Stiles, Jas. Travis, Benj. Ough, Benj. Graham, Oliver Donn, Thos. Harrison, Johnathan Gilson, Reuben Powell, Robert Culverwell, Herb Lewis, Wm. Lepard, Ira Donn, A. McMillan, Oliver Williams, Peter Degeer, John Atkinson, Hans Smith, John Cole, (Jr.) Hiel Aaron, Wm. Greenwood, Robert Thompson, Aaron Tool, G. Stokes, (Jr.) Stephen Morrison, Wm. Mitchell.

W. P. Manner, Assessor; Jas. Silver, Inspector of Licenses; and Abraham Donn, Collector.

The Wilson Dinner.

During the speechifying at the Wilson dinner in Newmarket, the following pieces of poetry was read by Mr. David Wilson of Sharon, and will be read with interest by many. It would have appeared last week, had it not been mislaid:—

Reformers, long has been our theme,
It's time to act and cease to dream;
And be in Opposition.
May Brown about the trumpet blow,
Nor Adam Wilson be below,
In deeds of legislation.
Enthus Jackson, run the quill
And give the Ministry a gift.
To heal their constitution.
Our Governor's gone overboard,
Nor do we pray he be restored,
Nor his association;
For sure he has been a web,
And some like him held up his head,
And gave us lamentation.
Now we remember Baldwin's days,
And give his legislation praise.
And give in their recollection.
That they again may be restored—
When he in Council lead the board
And gave us legislation.
But now we've got another friend,
In him we really can depend—
To him we've no objection;
Now Adam be before to lead,
We know he's of the sterling breed,
Nor hears an opposition.
And him the Riding will support,
Because he is a man in court,
And in a right position.
Nor does he stumble in his cause—
He is for just and equal laws,
Nor changes his condition.
We pray that cover may be law,
When there's needful work to do.
That fears and rancid election.
Now this for Adam we'll relate—
He is a man in church and state,
And who dare raise objection?

Board of S. Trustees.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Tuesday evening last. All present but Mr. Rhinehart. Mr. Sutherland in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

The Chairman stated the first business to be brought before the Board was the fixing of the time for holding the next school examination.

After some desultory conversation, it was decided that the examination take place on Monday next.

The teacher asked whether he should close the school on Thursday afternoon, a large proportion of the scholars would probably be away to join the sleighing party of the U. S. School.

The Board finally

Opposed to the cow dominion party has been by the English, and it has little reason to expect any, and will probably receive none.

It may be remembered that a large sum of money belonging to English bondholders was a few months ago seized by Miramou. This money had, in accordance with treaty stipulations, been collected on goods imported via Vera Cruz. It was then carried to the English Consul, demands from the Mexican Government for immediate repayment and guarantee of good conduct in the future. There seems to be some prospect that the unfortunate English bondholders, whose grievances have often been loudly proclaimed during the last few years, will receive their just dues. —Globe.

Reciprocity in the New York Senate.

There was a debate in the State Senate on Wednesday evening on the Canadian Reciprocity question. Mr. Goss called up concurrent resolutions which he had offered relative to the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Making the Representatives in Congress from this State to take such steps to protect the people of the United States from the unjust and unequal system of exchange under which they are now laboring.

Mr. Goss and Lapham supported the resolutions, and contended that the treaty was favorable to the Canadians and adverse to our citizens.

Mr. Bell said that every man on the frontier was in favor of the abrogation of the treaty. His constituents in Jefferson county suffered from this treaty. Barley, wheat, and live stock from Canada came in under this treaty to the prejudice of American producers.

Mr. Spinoza thought that opposition to this treaty was a high right notion, such as the old federal party entertained.

Mr. Hammond regarded it simply as a question of reciprocity. And what is complained of is that the benefits of the treaty are not reciprocal, and that Canada is the gainer at every point, and New York the loser. Canada raises a surplus of grain, and that is admitted here duty free. New York produces a surplus of manufactured articles, which, under this treaty, are liable to a heavy duty. Hence, there is no reciprocity. We want their grain, and they want it to our markets, free of duty. Canada in return, wants our manufactured articles, but we cannot send them because of the heavy duty.

After some further discussion the resolution was tabled 13 to 12.

The English Writ.

The following appears in the Toronto Leader of Saturday:

"We believe we are correct in stating that a return has been made, the writ of habeas corpus, issued by the English Court of Queen's Bench, and sent to this country, in the case of John Anderson. The return, we believe, states that John Anderson is only in the custody of the sheriff, under a writ of habeas corpus, for the court of Common Pleas; and that he cannot be surrendered in obedience to the English writ."

With reference to the views of the Imperial Government on the merits of the Anderson case, the following appears in the Manchester Guardian, a paper which is generally well informed:

"To those who have been under the apprehension that Anderson might be handed over to the authorities of Missouri before the result of the application to the Court of Queen's Bench became known in Canada, it will be a relief to learn that instructions had already been sent out from the Colonial Office, directing that the fugitive should, on no account, be given up without the consent of the Crown."

And the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"The correspondence between Mr. Dallas and the British Government in relation to the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, in Canada, has been received at the State department. It shows that the Government of Great Britain will adhere inflexibly to the position it has assumed."

Hydrophobia.

Having recently returned from Bhoctien, where two deaths have resulted from that fearful malady, hydrophobia, I am desirous of giving to the public, through your columns, the following:

ANTIDOTE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Burn oyster shells in lime, pulverize and sift through a piece of gauze or fine muslin. Then take two heaped tablespoonfuls of the powder and mix with eggs to the consistency of batter for pancakes—fry in a pan with a piece of fresh butter or some sweet oil. The cake thus prepared should be eaten in the morning by the person bitten, and he should refrain from food or drink for six hours afterwards, when he may live as usual. One such cake taken in the same manner on each of three alternate mornings will be sufficient for an adult, whilst for children it should be proportioned to age.

That hydrophobia will be prevented by observing the above directions, I have the fullest confidence, from the fact that while a number of cases of animals dying from the bite of a mad dog have come under my notice, is not a single instance, where this remedy has been taken, have even the slightest symptoms of the disease appeared; and it has been successfully used with animals also.

Death of Marshal Boquet.

Intelligence of the death of Marshal Boquet has just been received by telegraph. The deceased was born at Mont de Marsan in 1816 and at the time of his death was consequently in his fifty-first year. Being intended for the army, he went through a course of studies at Metz, having previously been a pupil at the Polytechnic School in Paris. In 1834 he was sent as a lieutenant of artillery to Algeria, and remained there for twelve years. During that time he distinguished himself in a great number of campaigns against the native tribes, and in 1853 was promoted to the rank of general of division. Returning to France at the end of that year he was soon in active service again owing to the breaking out of the Eastern war, and commanded the second division of the French army during the whole of the Crimean campaign. He was present at the battle of the Alma, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Marshal St. Arnaud for his conduct on that occasion. He afterwards took an active part in the attack upon the Meuse Valley, and in the final assault of Sebastopol, during which he was severely wounded. Upon the termination of the campaign General Boquet was elevated to the dignity of Marshal of France, and shortly afterwards was decorated by Her Majesty with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Two Ladies had their pockets picked.

A horse railroad car in Philadelphia, a few days since, by a couple of rogues who operated boldly upon their pockets with their hands, while a pair of false arms and hands lay innocently across the lap of each.

Defaulting Agents of Crown Lands and Forests.

Under this title the Special Committee to which has been referred the examination of public accounts, makes known the amounts due to the Province by the Agents of Crown Lands and Forests.

Name	Amount of Defalcation	Date of Defalcation
A. Campbell...	\$1,470 47	31 Dec. '61
G. Black...	161 39	31 Dec. '61
H. H. Cunningham...	330 03	31 Dec. '61
R. Goudge...	78 27	31 Dec. '61
T. B. Martin...	656 43	31 Dec. '61
Thomas Steers...	945 00	30 Oct. '61
W. Burton...	169 07	31 Dec. '61
E. Peel...	893 35	30 Jan. '61
A. Manahan...	1,470 85	31 Dec. '61
T. Lyons...	69 40	31 Dec. '61
John Clark...	2,040 01	31 Dec. '61
P. Eby...	25,698 75	9 Feb. '61
L. Loup...	180 30	31 Dec. '61
J. Starr...	690 83	31 Dec. '61
Samuel Clarke...	1,312 30	31 Dec. '61
Henry Lord...	1,418 20	31 Dec. '61
W. Redford...	1,939 84	31 Dec. '61
T. Hains...	220,047 08	31 Mar. '61
A. T. Gibeau...	27 28	31 Dec. '61
W. Fleming...	43 10	31 Dec. '61
John E. Brooks...	516 92	30 Dec. '61
J. A. Torrey...	97 43	30 Sep. '61
Oliver Wells...	17,991 00	30 Sep. '61

Andrew Russell, Sub-Commissioner.

COAL OIL.

We have before us a letter from a resident of Kingston to Mr. Chisholm of this city, in which the following account of what is doing in that township in the coal oil business is given:—The process of digging for oil in this neighbourhood is going on in two different places; in the one they dig down 40 feet, and cribbed it up with boards, when they commenced boring. When they had bored about 30 feet, the gas burst forth with such violence that nothing more could be done before the storm of Thursday, the 7th, and that again stopped the work. Afterwards they resumed, however, and on the 19th, they had reached a depth of a 100 feet. They have bored through beds of shale or slate of about two feet thick, and through from two to three feet of what resembles lamp black, and which burns the same as coals. On the 19th the discharge of gas recommenced, and the report occasioned by it is like the discharge of a cannon in the distance. Sometimes the adjacent houses are shaken as if by an earthquake. Men of experience say there is every prospect of their soon reaching oil. —Hamilton Times.

A distinguished Alabamian, who was identified with the Bell party but who is now a secessionist, writes to a friend in this city:

"You may suppose that there is a chance to rebuild the Union which has been torn down. There is none. Not only is there no possibility, but no probability of such an event. We do not believe that the North will give us any substantial guarantees, and we could not trust them if they did. The idea which seems to have taken possession of the Peace Congress, as it is called, that we will be satisfied with the proposition that there shall be free soil north of 36° 30', and quarter sovereignty south of that line, is a gross insult to our understanding. Asured we have an idea of accepting any such terms. The truth is, and our friends outside of the seceding States ought to be apprised of the fact, we have lost all hope of an amicable adjustment, and are looking to the bayonet as the final arbiter of the dispute."

THE PART OF THE PLUNDER OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S SUMMER PALACE WHICH WAS RECOVERED FOR NAPOLEON III., ARRIVED IN PARIS ON THE 2ND INST., PACKED IN THIRTY-THREE LARGE CARRIES.

There has been an exhibition during the past weeks in the Arcade, at Watertown, a perfectly white Deer, which was taken in the great woods in the northern part of N. Y. State.

THE QUARANTINE.—The Quebec Chronicle says that the Quarantine Station, at Gros Cap, is to be abolished, and that a part of the annual grant of £3,000, hitherto devoted to its support, will be made over to the Marine Hospital.

By the census of 1860 the population of Ohio is 2,346,000. The Commissioner of Statistics gives the total wealth of the State \$898,302,001. This shows that the people of Ohio are worth in the average, including men, women and children, \$379 each.

'Burleigh' of the Boston Journal, says: "I am informed that Mr. Harey has just completed a star engagement; he has contracted to give fifty lectures for \$40,000, and \$10,000 a side has been planked to him in these hard times."

There are in France upwards of three hundred beet root factories, producing more than forty thousand tons annually, while the noncrystallized matter extracted from beets and sugar furnishes enormous quantities of sweetening matter to breweries and also to the wine doctors of Cetto and Girond.

HYDROPHOBIA AND PERSPIRATION.

Some twenty years ago the following case was stated in the Boston Transcript:—It was that of a gentleman suffering from hydrophobia, who conceived the idea of suicide by means of a hot vapour bath. He entered the room when temperature was about two hundred degrees, expecting to be suffocated, but soon fell into a profound perspiration, and was permanently cured.

NO AID TO THE GRAND TRUNK.—MR. SOLICITOR GENERAL MORRISON is reported to have stated, during his canvass of Grey, that the Government felt the public debt of the Province to be too great already, and could give no pecuniary aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The *St. Louis Tribune* states that oil has been struck in Mr. Iver's garden in that town. The *Tribune* says:—A Canadian may now find his diminished head. Sarnia is now the capital of the oil regions. The *Yves'* well will be looked back to by future generations with gratitude as the first step to the oleaginous greatness of Sarnia."

We see by the Montreal papers that the Hon. Sir L. H. LaFontaine, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, was married, on January 31, to Miss Elizabeth Genereux Morrison, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Genereux, of the Commissariat, and grand-daughter of Col. Francois Doucet, of Massinonge.

The Quebec Mercury says:—We have observed with regret that during the last Court of Queen's Bench, the words 'God save the Queen' have been systematically omitted from all the proclamations made by the erier; and that the proclamation itself was greatly mutilated. The fitting words, 'Come forward and you shall be heard,' were abbreviated into 'Come forward.' Thus the people were deprived of their rights whilst the Queen was deprived of her dignity—a combination of evils which history shows is not unusual, for we believe the Crown never lost a prerogative, but the subject lost some privilege also."

Two ladies had their pockets picked.

A horse railroad car in Philadelphia, a few days since, by a couple of rogues who operated boldly upon their pockets with their hands, while a pair of false arms and hands lay innocently across the lap of each.

RAILROAD ROUND THE FALLS.—There is a proposition to construct a railroad from the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, to the Clifton House, on the Canada side, the cars to be propelled by a stationary engine. The line will be laid along the track of the New York Central to the Suspension Bridge, thence across the river and up the Canada side. A Company has been organized for the purpose; the officers are: President, Hollis White; Secretary, A. V. Hooker, and Spaulding for engineers.

THE ANDERSON CASE.—The remarks by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, on the case of Anderson, which we published yesterday, were in reply to a question put by Mr. H. B. Sheridan, whether the judgment of the English Court of Queen's Bench would reach Canada in time to prevent the fugitive's extradition? On the same occasion Mr. Colclough, a distinguished lawyer, declared it to be the unanimous opinion of Westminister Hall (the judgment of the Canadian tribunal) was wrong—the action of Anderson not being murder according to the law of any civilized nation. Chief Justice Robinson and Mr. Justice Duffin say congratulated themselves that, thanks to the interference of the Court of Common Pleas, they had been spared the mortification of having the defective law and weak logic of their Un-British decision adverse to Anderson's right to freedom, formally criticized and exposed by the English Judge.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 23, 1861.

FALL WHEAT has been pretty steady at \$1 01 to \$1 12 for medium to good lots, and at \$1 12 to \$1 15 for good to prime. In one or two cases on Tuesday, \$1 16 was realized, but since then \$1 15 has been the outside.

SPRING WHEAT has not been so steady throughout the week at 90c. a bush, with one or two purchases at a shade higher.

BARLEY is offering only sparingly at 50c. per bushel without much animation on the demand. Rye is scarce and nominal at 42c. per bushel. Oats are in large supply with prices regulated by each day's deliveries. We quote the best at 25c. a bushel.

Potatoes are quiet at 50c. a bush, and in moderately good supply.

PEAS.—Sales for a considerable extent have been consummated at \$1 75 for superior quality, in the true value of the grade at present. Fancy is nominal at \$5 10 a \$5 15; extra quiet, but firmly held at \$5 50; double extra \$6 a \$6 25. Potatoes remain steady but a little firmer at 10c. to 20c. per bushel.

BUTTER.—There is a fair quantity of fresh butter offering at the week end. Fresh remains at last quotations from 17c. to 20c. per pound. No. 1 tub 14c. to 16c. No. 2, 11c. to 13c. per pound.

EGGS are still scarce, but not so high in price—the current rate being from 20c. per dozen. PORK.—There have been about 700 hogs on the market this week. \$5 25 per 100 has been paid in a few cases for extra hogs. Heavy hogs may now be \$5 85 to \$6; middle weights from \$5 45 to \$5 75; light weights \$5 to \$5 35 per 100 lbs.

NEWMARKET MARKS.

Newmarket, Mar. 1, 1861.

FALL WHEAT \$1 a \$1 70
SPRING WHEAT 80 a 87 cts. per bush.
FLOUR, \$4 60 a 5 25 per bbl.
BARLEY, 45 cts. per bush.
PEAS, 40 cts. per bush.
RICE, 25 cts. per bush.
BUTTER, 25 cts. per bush.
BUTTER, per lb. (fresh) 17 cts.
Cheese, 10 a 12 cts. per lb.
PORK, per dozen, 11 cts.
Lard, 10c. to 12c.
Tallow, 12c. to 14c.
Pork \$5 40

A Child Nearly Dead.

Cherry Creek, Simcoe Co., C. W.

Messrs B. L. Johnson & Co. Sir:—My child has been very bad with worms for a long time. I tried all sorts of medicine, they availed nothing. Your agent W. B. Main at this place recommended your Mountain Herb Worm Tea, I had given up of child as incurable, but concluded to try a package before it was too late. I bought it from Mr. Main, your agent at Cherry Creek, recommended your Worm Tea, I am happy to say that after giving it according to directions it greatly exceeded my expectations. He took half of the package, then he had my child giving more and more until he had finished it. I gave the remainder of the package to a neighbor, who has since given great praise to your Worm Tea in restoring to health our children. We consider it the best remedy before the public for the cure of worms.

Respectfully Yours,
ROBERT HEPPENSTALL.

Extraordinary Work of Judea's Mountain Herb Worm Tea.

Church Hill, Simcoe Co., C. W.

Messrs B. L. Johnson & Co. Sir:—I take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable Mountain Herb Worm Tea. I had a child six years of age who had been troubled for a long time with worms. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but they did not do him any good. Mr. Main, your agent at Cherry Creek, recommended your Worm Tea, I am happy to say that after giving it according to directions it greatly exceeded my expectations. He took half of the package, then he had my child giving more and more until he had finished it. I gave the remainder of the package to a neighbor, who has since given great praise to your Worm Tea in restoring to health our children. We consider it the best remedy before the public for the cure of worms.

Respectfully Yours,
ROBERT HEPPENSTALL.

By the Rev. K. Creighton, Feb. 20th, Jewish Park, Esq. Merchant of Thornhill, 18 Miss Elizabeth Van Vorst, of Aurora.

By the same, Feb. 21st, Mr. Edward McKee, to Miss Jane Cunningham, both of the Township of Whitby.

New Advertisements.

Desirable Property for Sale!

THE undersigned being about to dissolve partnership, offers for sale, that desirable property, previously occupied by Mr. Geo. Lawson, as a BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the Village of Kettleby, consisting of one quarter of an acre of land, on which is erected a good FRAME HOUSE.

And other out buildings. The above presents a good opportunity for a shoemaker or other tradesman.

Apply on the premises to SHEPHERD & WANN. Kettleby, Feb. 23, 1861.

CREDIT SALE OF FARM STOCK!

TO be sold by public auction, on Thursday, 1st March, 1861, on Lot No. 12, in the 2nd Concession of East Gwillimbury, the farm stock and implements of

MR. THOMAS SELBY, Comprising, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Farming Implements.

TERMS.—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months credit on approved joint notes.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. M. PATTERSON, Auctioneer. East Gwillimbury, Feb. 23, 1861.

TO the Ladies,

STAMPED Embroidery of the best material, consisting of Blouses, (all sizes) Chemise Vests and different articles of fine trimmings. ANDREW HENDERSON. Newmarket, February 23, 1861.

Money to Lend!

HY. CANTARA, BARRISTER, & Co. Mortgage Lend, Toronto, St. Toronto. I am prepared to invest money in sums to suit borrowers, on the security of good farms. Communications (post-paid) Toronto, Feb. 16th, 1861.

General Cash Store!

JOINING the Eagle Hotel, Newmarket Station. ANDREW HENDERSON. Newmarket, July 23, 1861.

READY MADE CLOTHING AT TORONTO PRICES.

ANDREW HENDERSON. Newmarket, July 23, 1861.

FURNITURE

MR. THOMAS SELBY, Comprising, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Farming Implements. TERMS.—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months credit on approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. J. M. PATTERSON, Auctioneer. East Gwillimbury, Feb. 23, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMPSON & TRINT

SMASHED
but not disposed
AND
SELLING OFF
to make room for
THEIR
General Stock
at low
prices.

Newmarket, Feb. 23rd, 1861.

H. THOMPSON
Saddles, Harness & Collar Maker,
NEW MARKET,
Opposite the Railroad Hotel!

H. T. HARRIS always takes the FIRST PRIZE for the above articles wherever exhibited, therefore, he has every confidence in

GUARANTEEING HIS WORK.
A choice assortment of GENTS and LADIES plain and fancy
SADDLES,
SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,
Trunks, Valises, Whips, Spurs, &c., &c., Kept constantly on hand and made to order. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call before selecting elsewhere.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING
In all its branches done to order in the neatest style.
All Orders and Repairing done on the Shortest Notice.
Charges Moderate!
Newmarket, February 27, 1861.

For Sale or to Let,
A BLACK SMITH SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE, with one acre of land in Garden and Orchard, on Lot No. 15, in 2nd Concession of East Gwillimbury, on Queen Street. Apply to JOHN COWSON. Union Street, 24th Feb. 1861.

Ram Lamb Astray!

CAME upon the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 23, Yonge Street, about the end of September last, a Ram Lamb. The owner is requested to pass property pay charges and take the animal away.
ROBT. CLELAND, Yonge St., East Gwillimbury, Feb. 23, '61.

Wrapping Paper!

JUST RECEIVED, a good supply—from 50c. to a team supply—at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
March 1, 1861.

G. W. Taylor,
VETERINARY SURGEON, M.R.C.V.,
7000 LONDON, ENGLAND.

W. G. T. WOULD inform all those who are afflicted with
Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, or Falling Fits, that he has a never failing remedy for that distasteful malady, which will dispense on reasonable terms to all who may be so unfortunate as to require his assistance, on application to him at his residence near Eagle Hotel, Newmarket.
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1861.

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, NEWARKET.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, begs respectfully to solicit a continuance of the same, and would intimate that he has now on hand, and is constantly making a general assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting, in part of
Bureaus, Tables, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Centre Tables, Sofas, &c., &c.
He is also manufacturing
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
From good SPLIT TIMBER, and warranted to give Satisfaction.

A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
Furnishings Published on SHORT NOTICE. Call on Ready-Made, -Mills to Let. -of Collin Trimmings always on hand, and for Sale. -of SAMUEL ROADHOUSE. Newmarket, February 14, 1861.

To the Ladies,
STAMPED Embroidery of the best material, consisting of Blouses, (all sizes) Chemise Vests and different articles of fine trimmings. ANDREW HENDERSON. Newmarket, February 23, 1861.

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Abstract of the Accounts of the Township of East Gwillimbury.

Dr.
To cash received, balance on hand last year, \$4713 63
From Poundage, Postage, &c., 5 50
From Licenses, 475 00
Collection for 1859, 43 00
1858 13
Magistrate's fees, 11 00
County Treasurer, Wild Land Tax, 322 70
Interest from Clergy Reserve, 617 33
Interest on Debentures, 63 00
Tax on Lot No. 102, Yonge Street, 0 84
Receiver General, Clergy Reserve Grant, 022 75
9730 12

By
Village Land Tax (School), \$103 83
County Road Grant to Schools, 617 33
Colonial Mills allowed Collector, 10 00
Debitory, 2322 50
Part of Miscellaneous Taxes refunded, 24 44
Receiver General, License Fund, 63 00
County Treasurer, County Tax, 168 43
Expenses on Councils, 167 85
Expenses of Constables and Town-ship Officers, Printing, Advertising, &c., 283 24
Map of Holland Landings, 90 00
Balance on hand in Mortgages and Cash, 2331 35
9730 12

In addition to the above balances, there are on hand one mortgage, \$1000, and two debentures, \$3300.

Best Gwillimbury, February 13, 1861.

J. W. EDMUND, DAVID GRAHAM, Auditors.

SELLING OFF!!

All who are desirous of obtaining
GOOD BARGAINS
CAN do so by calling at the ESTABLISHMENT of
R. BOYD & BRO'S,
As they are disposing of the balance of their
WINTER STOCK
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices!
TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT
Given on all Cash purchases over one dollar.

Some people here say they are selling too cheap; but the Secret is, Buying Cheap, and selling at SMALL PROFITS, and making Room for a Tremendous Spring & Summer Stock.

New is the time to buy.
R. BOYD & BRO.
Autors, Jan'y 30, 1861.

T. Henry Ince,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c.
N. B.—Shower to land in sums to suit borrowers. Office—York Chambers, opposite the Post Office Toronto, C. W.

February 29, 1861

FOR SALE,
A VILLAGE LOT situated on Main Street, Newmarket, on which is a small Store with Dwelling and outhouses attached to the property; will sell cheap for cash or part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a number of years. Apply by letter (post-paid) to
BARTHOLOMEW LEE, Newmarket.

February 6, 1861.

MONEY!
THE Canada Agency Association
ARE prepared to negotiate loans at 8 per cent interest, on improved farms. The money can be obtained as soon as the property has been valued and the title has been ascertained. For terms of application and other information, apply to
A. R. ROCHE, Mortgagee, Wellington-st., near John-st., Toronto.

December 19, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
ON SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, 1861, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, City of Toronto, at noon, the undermentioned
LAND AND TENEMENTS,
WILLIAM JOAN, Plaintiff.

ELIZABETH TRAVIS, Administratrix, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits which were of John Travis, deceased, Defendant.

All the defendant's debts and interests in and to the North West Quarter of Lot No. 19 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of East Gwillimbury, in the County of York, reserving the South West Angle one chain each way from corner for road.

FRED W. JARVIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Toronto, Jan'y 30, 1861.

John Montgomery's Hotel.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, late of the Robinson House, who for many years of Young Street (Township of York), respectfully announces that he has leased a New Hotel, on Nelson and Francis Street, next door above Mr. John Platt's near the St. Lawrence Market, with

Stabling for 60 Horses,
His Stables are well equipped in Toronto, for convenience to Farmers' Teams. He will supply excellent Board and Lodging at \$1 per Day, or from \$1 to \$1 per week, and has good accommodation for a large number of guests. The location of this Hotel is very suitable for Business Men and Farmers attending market, as well as for travellers generally.

Suites of Rooms Provided for Ladies, as Boarders.

The House was opened on Wednesday, December 27th, Nelson Street, Toronto, Jan'y 23, 1861.

Amusement.

It is very common for men when charged to have husky voices.

A legal way calls his marriage certificate a writ of attorney.

It is very possible to be too witty to be earnest, and too earnest to be witty.

What many a man calls conscience is only a wholesome fear of the constable.

Prizes are valuable only when they come from lips that have courage to condemn.

Heart though called a substantive noun in grammar, is, in the world, an indefinite article.

Do not discouraged; stand upright, and you will be sure to lose the whole earth at your feet.

A clap on being asked what he would do if he was banished to the woods, said he thought he would split.

Some sensible chap says, truly, that a person who undertakes to raise himself by conquering others, might just as well sit down on a wheelbarrow, and undertake to wheel himself.

The better the day the better the dead is a bad proverb as it runs, but read it backwards, as mirrors under charms, and it is a capital saying—the better the dead the better the day.

Do not flatter yourself that you will be missed because you are necessary. The world is very profigate of its treasures, and does not so much feel the need of him who serves it faithfully, as of him who most readily contributes to its forgetfulness.

A clergyman, visiting a school house at the Moscow where, the other day made some remarks to the children, in which he endeavored to illustrate the sinful condition of men in a familiar way. "You know," said the clergyman, "that the negroes at the South are serving their masters. Now, we, sinful creatures are serving a master who is worse than a slave driver, and can any boy tell me who that master is?" "Yes sir," said one of the boys, "it is Jesus Buchanan."

Teacher to the class—"Who was the father of Shem, Ham and Japhet?"

Class all round—"I don't know."

Teacher—"Now listen. Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet—who was the father of Shem, Ham and Japhet?"

Class don't know.

Teacher—"You don't! Do you know John Smith, the tanner?"

"Yes, yes, yes," answered a dozen voices at once.

"Well," said the teacher, John Smith had three sons, Henry, William and Joseph. Do you know them?"

"Yes, we all know them."

"Well," said the teacher, "who was the father of Henry, William and Joseph? Do you know?"

"I know," said a bright eyed little boy, "who was the father of —"

"Shem, Ham and Japhet?" asked the teacher.

"Yes," replied the boy.

"And who is he?"

"John Smith, the tanner."

Col. Foster, the head of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, estimates the wheat crop of Illinois last year, at not less than twenty-five millions of bushels. At a low estimate, the corn crop of Illinois will amount to one hundred and ten millions of bushels, worth at least \$25,000 to the producers, being of wheat and corn more than ten times the quantity produced by the whole of New England. The value of live stock is estimated at one hundred million dollars.

The London Times states that subscriptions are off at for a testimonial to Mr. Cobden, extensively in recognition of his services in regard to the French treaty; but, in reality, because the money is wanted—the previous gifts of his admirers having been lost in American railway securities. The London Times as to Mr. Cobden as down-right fiction.

Sabbath School Convention.

Abridged from the Globe.

SECOND DAY.

The Sabbath school Convention for the Counties of York and Simcoe re-assembled Wednesday morning, in Bond-street Baptist Church. The Rev. E. H. Marling, President of the Convention, took the chair. After the usual devotional services the Convention discussed the question "Should any rewards be given? And for what?" The debate concluded.

Rev. Dr. Caldwell moved, seconded by Mr. McGuire—"Resolved, That it is inherent to our nature, to be greatly influenced in all we do by the hope of profit or reward; that the exercises of a Sabbath-school should be so instructive and interesting that the children may find their reward for attendance in the exercises themselves; that rewards for punctual attendance, good behavior, the daily habit of committing a verse or more of Scripture to memory, and for inducing children who belong to no Sabbath-school, to attend, in many cases may be given with great advantage both to the pupils and the school."

Carried.

Mr. Boyd read the following from the Resolution Committee—"That the first and permanent duty of Sabbath-school teachers is to realize the importance of the work in which they are engaged—as viewed in the light of eternity—to deal faithfully and affectionately with the hearts and consciences of the young committed to their care. To accomplish this there must be diligent study of God's word; and, arming themselves of such aids as will enable them more fully to comprehend its leading truths, there must be earnest and constant prayer for a blessing on their labors, and by a life and conversation becoming the Gospel, realize the high and honorable position of being co-workers with God."

Agreed to.

It was then moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Boyd, and—"Resolved, That this Convention considers a judiciously selected library of immense advantage and importance to a Sabbath School, as admirably calculated to increase the interest of both scholars and parents, and not unfrequently productive of real good; that in regard to the distribution of books, schools can best adopt a rule according to their situation and circumstances."

The business committee brought in a report recommending that the next Convention be held at Newmarket.

Mr. Boyd moved that Aurora be substituted for Newmarket, and this amendment was agreed to on a division.

The Printing Committee recommended that 500 reports of the present meeting of the Convention be published.—Adopted.

During the afternoon session a specimen lesson was given, six of the teachers of the Convention being formed into a class to receive instruction from one of the same body.

Mr. Johnson. A discussion afterwards took place on the most approved method of giving instruction to pupils in Sabbath Schools. A debate was next opened on—"Public Exercises, viz.—examinations, addresses, children's terms."

The Committee on Statistics reported 23 schools from whom returns had been received. Of these 28 are denominational and 15 union. 33 hold teachers' meetings for prayer, business, etc. 36 are prospective. Number of scholars, 4,890. Members of churches, 165, of whom 67 became members during the year. 27 schools take Sunday-school periodicals. The amount raised by schools for missionary and kindred purposes was \$569.81. Number of volumes in libraries, 13,958. The oldest school was Willowdale, established 42 years. The report was adopted.

This being the last business session of the Convention, three subjects published on the notices for discussion were referred over to the next annual meeting.

On motion of Mr. Pyper, a vote of thanks was given to the trustees of the Church for its use during the sitting of the Convention. Thanks were also voted to the President, Secretary, and other officers of the Convention, as well as to the friends who had extended the hospitalities of the city to the country delegation.

FOR SALE.

Eight Acres and 60 Rods of land, situated on Yonge-st., being the South Western corner of Lot No. 22, in the 1st Con. of Whitcomb, with House, Barn, and Stable thereon. The land is cleared and of good quality.

For terms which are liberal, apply to James Christie, Inn Keeper, Yonge-st., or to Wm. Mosley, Land Agent, etc., Aurora.

Describing 23, '89. (1-45)

To be Let or Sold.

Comfortable Dwelling House, situated on the Corner of Robinson and Bloor Streets, in the

TOWN OF NEWMARKET!

The house is One and a half stories high—containing two sitting rooms, three bedrooms and a bathroom, with an excellent bath. Upon the premises is a well of good water—a Stable for four horses and a spacious lot for Hay—a large Driveway, and a first rate vegetable garden attached.

The above will be let or sold on reasonable terms. Apply to Messrs. Norton, on the premises, or to J. L. Carrivick, Esq., Ontario Street, Newmarket. (If by letter, post-paid.)

Newmarket, December 27, 1890. (1-46)

Farm, Park and Building Lots FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale that well known and beautifully situated farm, being the rear part of Lot No. 81, in the 1st Concession, of Whitcomb, consisting of

75 ACRES.

More or less—about 65 of which are cleared and under good cultivation. There is a Dwelling House, also, Barn and other out-buildings already erected, and its close proximity to good markets, make it a desirable property.

Also, One Timbered Park Lot, On Centre Street, in the Village of Aurora—containing 3 Acres; together with

EIGHT BUILDING LOTS.

Situated in pleasant parts of the above Village. If the above property is not sold shortly at private sale, it will be put up at Auction.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned at Aurora:

R. W. JAMES, JOSHUA LACKIE. (1-45)

Aurora, December 19th, 1890.

For Sale or to Lot.

A DWELLING HOUSE AND GARDEN PLOT. The house is a one and a half stories high, nicely situated on Wellington Street, and has an excellent garden attached. For particulars apply to

RICHARD SGRILEY. (1-41)

Newmarket, November 20, 1890.

TOWN LOTS.

FOR SALE—Two vacant Building Lots, beautifully situated on Main Street, in a good location. Terms liberal. Apply to

E. JACKSON. (2-24)

Newmarket, July 14, 1890.

FOR SALE!

A STORE, Dwelling House, Driveway, and three quarters of an Acre of land, situated in the VILLAGE OF GLENVILLE, Three Miles West of Newmarket Station. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at Newmarket.

JOHN CULVERWELL. (1-42)

Newmarket, Nov. 27, 1890.

Building Lots for Sale, in NEWMARKET.

THE undersigned offers for Sale those very eligible situated lots, on Main St., directly opposite the Printing Office—consisting of about one-quarter of an Acre each; together with

TWO LOTS Facing on Mill Street—on which is erected a large FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Containing 9 large Rooms and Kitchen, with other conveniences. This property will be sold at a sacrifice, as the subscriber is desirous of removing from this section of country.

For terms and further particulars, apply at the Printing Office, or of

THOS. CONRON. (1-40)

Newmarket, November 15, 1890.

Two Stores—Dwelling House Attached FOR SALE!

FOR Sale, in the Village of Newmarket, a Building Lot, on which is erected

TWO STORES, With Dwelling House attached. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to

E. JACKSON. (1-47)

Newmarket, Oct. 24, 1890.

For Sale.

On very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the corner of King Street and King Street, in the 4th Concession—between one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.

E. JACKSON. (1-52)

July 5, 1890.

For Sale!

2,000 FENCE AND FOUNDATION CEDAR POSTS. Enquire of

A. J. McCracken. (1-43)

Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1890.

FOR SALE

OR

Exchange for Land!

THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET, the premises formerly occupied by the New Era Printing Office, situated on the corner of Main and Mill Streets. Could be fitted up at a very small outlay as a General Store, or would make a capital Private Residence. A Good Collar, with a Living Spring.

Apply to the proprietor.

JOSEPH WOOD. (1-30)

Newmarket, September 10th, 1890.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

WOOD OR LUMBER!

THE subscriber has now on hand a large number of Ploughs, which he is prepared to exchange for Wood or Lumber.

Call at this Foundry and see them.

S. SYKES. (1-44)

Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1890.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

On Wellington Street, in the Village of Aurora. For particulars, apply to

CHARLES BRELSFORD. (1-24)

Newmarket, July 18, 1890.

TO LUMBERMEN.

FOR SALE.

IN the Township of King a good

STEAM SAW-MILL,

situated in a district of excellent pine timber, with access of GOOD LUMBER, and a well equipped frame house, and good new barn. This property is situated, two miles from a R.R. Station, will be sold on long credit and very cheap. The Mill is in perfect order and highly efficient.

For particulars enquire of

DENNIS PEARSON. (1-27)

Aurora, Aug. 7th, 1890.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

New and Improved Map of our Country.

THE undersigned, Projector and Publisher of Descriptive Maps of the Population and Wealthy Counties of Norfolk, Oxford, Brant, Halton, York, and Ontario, (all of which have been favorably noticed by the City and Country Press.) Proposes to Publish, Drawn to a Large Scale, either 20 miles to 3 inches, or 3 miles to one inch.—A Topographical, Statistical, and Illustrated

Map of Upper Canada, Exhibiting the Great Lakes, Harbours and Ports; Canals, Rivers, and Principal Mill Streams; the Railways, Railway Stations, and Stage Routes in connection therewith; the Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations, as shown on the Map prepared by order of the Post Master General, by John Dwyer Esq., Post Office Inspector of the general boundaries, Counties, County Towns, Cities, Towns, and Villages, with the principal or most direct Roads connecting them; the Population of each City, Town, Township, and Incorporated Village in the Province; and other important and appropriate information, compiled from the Census and Statistical Reports of the present year.

By well executed Views of the Cities of Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London; a View of the Falls of Niagara; with a View of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, accompanied by a Description of it. Also Views of Provincial Buildings—the New House of Parliament, the Normal School, Osgoode Hall, Trinity College, and the Toronto University, the last, and by competent Judges, to be the Finest Building of its Class in America.

TO accomplish this important work, the Map (Size, including a Border, formed by a tasteful arrangement of the Emblems of Canada, at least 6 feet from East to West, x 4 to 4 1/2 feet from North to South), will be completed, here, in from three to five years.

IN ANTICIPATION

Of a General Patronage, the Price has been permanently fixed at Five and a half dollars, payable (only) on delivery of the Map in Good Order and Condition, handsomely Colored, Varied and Mounted. Put up for the Pocket at \$6.00.

GEORGE O. TREMAINE. (1-51)

Toronto, January 28, 1891.

Millinery Goods!

Full Styles in Great Variety!

MISS MAQUIE

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, begs respectfully to intimate to her friends and customers generally, that she has received her Fall Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS!

Embracing a large and varied Assortment of FELTS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

MAINTLES.

A large Stock at very low prices, varying from \$1.50 to \$20. Constantly on hand

BONNETS, RIBBONS, And a general assortment of Millinery Goods.

Five Per Cent. Discount for Cash!

Intending purchasers would do well to call and examine her Stock before selecting elsewhere.

Main Street, adjoining the Post Office. Newmarket, Oct. 18, 1890. (1-36)

Stoves! Stoves!

PREPARE FOR WINTER!

BILLINGTON & FORSYTH,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the citizens of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have now on hand a general assortment of

Cooking, Box, Parlor and Office Stoves, Embracing all the New Patterns and Designs.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES—

One of which every Farmer ought to purchase.

Old Stand, Water-st. Newmarket, Oct. 3, 1890. (1-31)

NEWMARKET

Stove, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Japan WAREHOUSE!

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of Honor & Son, the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,

And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Sarah Davis, our Shop has been removed there, where will be found constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, And the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanese and Pressed Tin Ware; China Pottery, and Lead Pipe.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheetmetal, and every description, and Foreign Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. HODGE. (1-42)

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1890.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

WOOD OR LUMBER!

THE subscriber has now on hand a large number of Ploughs, which he is prepared to exchange for Wood or Lumber.

Call at this Foundry and see them.

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